Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1803. [NO. 721.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 8.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Coatings, Halfthicks, Fearnaught, Blankets, Planes, Negro Cottons, Worsted and other Stockings, | Irish Linens, Calicoes, Threads, Chintzes, Bedticks, Oznaburgs, Sewing Silks, Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

April 9.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of *William Triplett*, of Round-Hill, deceased, are requested to bring them forward for adjustment and payment; and all those indebted to the estate, are respectfully called upon to make immediate payment to the Executors—it being their anxious wish to close all the accounts, and settle with the legatees as soon as possible.

CHARLES LITTLE, GEO. TRIPLETT, } *Ex'tors.*

March 1. d

Just Received and for Sale,
Sweet Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Cocoa Nuts. *Also,*
A few boxes of excellent Havanna SEGARS.

J. DYSON.

March 18. d

Just received, and for Sale by
SAMUEL BISHOP,
(Price One Dollar)
A FEW COPIES OF
A Prospect of Exterminating the
SMALL POX,
PART II.
Being a continuation of a narrative of facts concerning the progress of the new inoculation in America:
Together with
PRACTICAL OBSERVAVIONS
On the local appearance, symptoms, and mode of treating the
VARIOLA VACCINA,
OR
KINE POX:
Including some letters to the Author from distinguished characters, on the subject of this benign remedy, now passing with a rapid step through all ranks of society in Europe and America.

By BENJ'N. WATERHOUSE, M. D. *Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Cambridge.*

April 8. d3t

Notice.

Agreeable to the Act of Incorporation, there will be held, at the Alexandria Academy on Monday the 11th instant at 11 o'clock; an Election for thirteen Trustees; those who are intitled to a vote will please be punctual in their attendance.

JACOB HOFFMAN, Secretary.

April 8. d

PROPOSALS
For Publishing by Subscription,
MODERN GEOGRAPHY.
A DESCRIPTION
OF THE
EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, AND COLONIES,
WITH THE
OCEANS, SEAS, AND ISLES,
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD;
Including the most recent discoveries and political alterations, digested on a new plan.
BY JOHN PINKERTON.
THE ASTRONOMICAL INTRODUCTION
BY THE REV. S. VINCE, A. M. F. R. S
And plumian professor of astronomy, and experimental philosophy, in the University of Cambridge.
WITH NUMEROUS MAPS,
Drawn under the direction, and with the latest improvements, of Arrowsmith, and engraved by the best artists.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in two octave volumes, of about 800 pages each and a quarto Atlas, containing all the Maps.

It will be printed on a fine paper and new type.

The price to subscribers will be nine dollars, neatly bound and lettered. Each volume will be delivered as soon as finished, and no money required until the delivery.

It will be put to press as soon as four hundred subscribers are obtained.

Those gentlemen who may be desirous of promoting the circulation of this important work, may have one copy gratis, by procuring and accounting for the subscription of six.

In order to produce an immediate encouragement to the undertaking, the sum at which subscribers will receive their books is considerably under that which will be charged to non-subscribers.

Subscribers received by ROBERT and JOHN GRAY, King Street, where a specimen of the work may be seen.

Alex. Feb. 28. d

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

BRIDGES.

On Tuesday the third of May next, being the second day of Prince William court, at the court house of said county, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, will be let to the lowest bidder,

The building of two Bridges, of stone; one over Cedar Run, near Cornwallis's Ford, and the other over Broad Run, near Atwell's Ford. A plan will be shewn on the day of sale, by the commissioners. Bond with satisfactory security will be required. Two thousand dollars are now ready subject to the orders of the Commissioners.

James Ewell, Thos Lee, sen. Charles Ewell, Bernard Hooe, jun. } Court Comm'ers.

April 8. dds

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries, and
ENGLISH COAL,
for sale on board the barque Henry, Capt. Trotter, just arrived from Liverpool.
Apply to

R. T. HOOE & Co.

Who have likewise for Sale,

A quantity of English Slate for covering houses; Port, Dry Lisbon, & Calcavello Wines in qr. casks; soft shell'd Almonds in bags; Earthen Ware in crates, Stone Ware in crates; London Porter in casks; Pipes in boxes; Marble Slabs for Hearths, and a quantity of Georgia Cotton in bags.

March 31. d

LANDING

From the ship Maria, Captain Jackson,
200 casks R. Island Lime,
45 bls. Sugar,
50 bls. N. England Rum,
20 chests Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.
And from the sloop Columbia, Captain Carr, from Charleston,
20 casks fresh Rice,
For Sale by

J. G. LADD.

April 1. d

Turk's Island Salt.

Just received 1600 bushels of Turk's Island SALT, afloat at Irwin's wharf—ALSO, a few boxes of fresh Prunes for sale by

J. and J. H. TUCKER.

March 28. d

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday, the 5th of this month, a bright Mulatto Man, named STEPHEN; about 28 or 30 years of age: He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, pleasant countenance, speaks rather slow, but very active and handy at any work; he served an apprenticeship to a weaver, is a good workman at that business, and a remarkable good hand in a brick yard; in short, he is smart at any thing he is set about; he is very fond of spirits of any kind. I cannot describe his dress. He never ran away before, so I expect he has been inticed off by some artful villain; if it be the case, and the man can be apprehended, I will give 50 Dollars on his conviction of the theft.

ROBERT BOGGESS.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harboring said fellow at their peril, as in that case they may expect to be prosecuted.

Fairfax County, March 22. d

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 18. d

Just Received,
A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT
VENISON HAMS,
For sale by

T. SIMMS.

Just received and for Sale by
JOSEPH DYSON,
A QUANTITY OF
FRESH ORANGES,
By the hundred or smaller quantity.

Jan. 19. d

Public Vendue.

On Tuesday next, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

2 bales long yellow Nankeens,
1 do. short do. do.
1 do. blue long do.
1 trunk Irish Linens,
1 do. containing Marseilles Quilting, Ginghams, Sewing Silk, &c.
1 do. do, Cassimeres, black Satins, Lutestrings, &c.
1 case white Platillas,
1 box Mens' and Womens' Cotton Stockings,
1 trunk 1st quality Umbrellas, from 28 to 32 inches,
With a number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 9.

Public Sale.

On Thursday the 21st of April at 10 o'clock in the forenoon will be sold to the best bidder,

That Valuable PROPERTY,
to wit:

One House and Lot of ground on Prince Street, now occupied by Mr. R. Young, the House is well finished; the lot fronts on Prince Street 22 feet and in depth 132 feet.—Another House and lot on the West side of Washington street, between Prince and Duke Street, fronting on Washington 22 feet, and in depth 123 feet. Also three Lots of ground on Cameron street, between Pitt and Washington streets, 24 feet front and 101 feet and 7 inches in depth, to a 12 feet ally. The whole of the above property in fee simple and clear of all incumbrance. Terms &c. will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 9. d.

Notice.

The subscribers being appointed agents for delivering Mr. Carey's FAMILY BIBLE in Alexandria, and the country adjacent—this is to inform those who hold subscriptions, that the Bibles are just come to hand, and are now ready for delivery at their book and stationary store in King street.

R. and J. GRAY.

Who have lately received,
A large supply of English and American
WRITING PAPER,
of different qualities, & a good assortment of Latin and English school books, for wholesale and retail.

April 9. d

Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 16th of April, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,

The Lot with the House

thereon, at the South East corner of Cameron and Alfred streets, formerly the property of Mr. Thomas Richards. Also, several vacant

Building Lots

adjoining thereto, on Alfred street between Cameron and King streets. The house is pleasantly situated and in good order for the accommodation of a family.

Wm. CRAIK.

April 9. dds

Clover Seed.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale at his store, corner of King and Washington streets, Alexandria, thirty bushels of

Red Clover Seed,

which has been collected in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia particularly for him; and may be relied on as the growth of last season, and of the best quality.

JOHN M'CLELLEN.

April 9. d3t

Cash given for rags.

CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday March 2.

DEBATE,

Upon Mr. Griswold's resolution, to institute an investigation of the report of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

(Continued.)

This statement (R.) shews in the sixth column, the total amount in dollars to be provided each year in America, in order to meet the payments in Holland.' It states that in 1801 the sum of 950,965dls. 50 cents had been remitted to Holland to meet the debt due there in 1802, and it likewise states that the sum of 2,71,692 dollars would be required for the year 1802. These two sums added together make an aggregate of three million two hundred and twenty two thousand three hundred and eighty seven dollars 50 cents, or about 1,300,000 more than the United States were bound to pay in Holland in the year 1802. This sixth column of the statement (R) is transferred to the statement (S) where it forms the second column, and clearly proves that the excess of appropriation was intended to enable the commissioners of the sinking fund to apply the balance of the 7,300,000 dolls. to the purchase of bills of exchange in the antecedent year to meet the demands for the subsequent year. Further to prove that this was the intention of the law, it may not be amiss to state that the report of the secretary of the Treasury for the last year before alluded to calculates upon an amount of revenue equal to about dols. 10.000,000

Deduct from the expense of government equal to dolls.		2,660,000
And the annual appropriation of dolls.		7,300,000
		9,960,000
Which sum of nine million nine hundred & sixty thousand deducted from the ten million of dollars, the annual revenue, would leave only to be laid in bills to meet the debt in Holland in each succeding year dolls.		400,000
		10,000,000

How far it would have been prudent to have placed the affairs of government in this situation I leave it for gentlemen to determine. This last calculation is not made to prove the necessity of the commissioners of the sinking fund, having applied this balance in this way at this particular period, but to shew the real intention in passing the law. It is possible that this balance might have been expended in purchasing the stock of the U. States, and a sufficient sum might have been drawn out of the treasury to meet the debt in Holland for 1803; but this was a matter of discretion with the commissioners, and they have thought it more advantageous to employ the money in purchasing bills than in purchasing stock. The whole sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, and considerably more has been applied to the payment of the debt, and after paying all we were obliged to pay, the Commissioners used their discretion in applying the balance to such particular kinds of debt, as they thought it would be best to provide for at that time.

I come now, Mr. Speaker, to the second point of the gentleman from Connecticut, and on which he has dwelt with great force; viz. that there is in the hands of the commissioners of the sinking fund an unaccounted balance of more than one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

The gentleman has taken up this idea, from the circumstance of his not being able to make the first and second statement on the 6th page of the report of the commissioners quadrate with each other. I must beg leave to premise, that it appears from the face of the report, that the commissioners themselves did not intend that these two statements should quadrate: for it will be found, by referring to them, that the second statement is not added up that nearly six millions of guilders, mentioned in the last paragraph of the report, are not carried to the statement and that they refer to sundry protested bills of exchange, and unexpended balances in the hands of agents which are all to be carried to their credit against the first statement. I will shew that the gentleman from Connecticut in his calculations, has not given the commissioners the credit that they are entitled to; that he has given them no credit for sums appearing from the face of the report itself to have been paid; that he has given them no credit for the advanced prices of bills of exchange, he calculating at 40 cents the guilder of 41, which is the average price at which purchases have been made, as appears from the report; that he has given them no credit for protested bills of exchange, which indeed he supposes can amount to little or nothing; and that he has given them no credit for unexpended balances in the hands of agents, although they expressly state that such balances do exist. They exist, Sir, from this cause. In order to purchase such bills of exchange as are required for the use of the government, the commissioners of the sinking fund find it necessary to authorise the cashiers of the several banks to make the purchase for them. Some of these contract for the bills, and wait until they get a check for the amount of their respective banks, where the money of the United States is lodged; but this is not the case with all; for there are some who will not purchases unless the money is previously deposited to their credit in the bank. Of course it is necessary to make advances at different periods, which are usually made to the amount of fifty thousand dollars at a time. It follows that there is an account current between the commissioners and the cashiers, which perhaps is settled once or twice a year. When the report was made on the 5th of February, these accounts were not settled, nor is it to be expected that they can always be in such a state, as to enable the treasury officers to say, at any one moment, how much there is in the hands of a particular agent unexpended.

Mr. N. said he would now offer a statement to meet that of the gentleman from Connecticut, from which he flattered himself he should be enabled to shew, that the commissioners of the sinking fund were entitled not only to a credit equal to the 114,000 mentioned by the gentleman, but to a credit which would considerably exceed it in amount.

The commissioners of the sinking fund in their report state the disbursements from the treasury in the year 1802 to have amounted to the sum of dolls.		9,372,752 28
To which is to be added a balance of 2,313,846 guild. remaining unexpended on the first of January 1802, equal to dols.		925,538 40
Making an aggregate chargeable to them for 1802, of dolls.		10,291,290 68
They are to be credited as follows:		
1st. for the payment of interest which in the year 1802 accrued on the whole of the public debt, in the report, not denied. dolls.		4,065,738 47
2d. for the payment of the bank debt including the proceeds of the 2,220 Bank Shares, 2,400 dollars paid from impost duties, making together dolls.		1,290,000
3d. for the payment of the principal of the Dutch debt not denied dolls.		1,344,000
4th. For the provision necessary for the reimbursement of the 8th instalment of the 6 per cent stock and the 2d instalment of the deferred stock becoming payable January 1, 1803, not denied		1,117,869 37
5th. For the money laid out in the purchase of bills of exchange to the amount of 5.914,606 guilders calculated by Mr. G. at 40 cents to the guilder equal to dols		2,365,842 40
Which several sums added together give the amount of credits admitted by the gentleman from Connecticut		10,183 450 24

Leaving the balance of 114,840 dolls. 44 cents, yet to be accounted for, and which the gentleman from Connecticut declares that he cannot account for. Mr. N. said he would endeavor to assist him, and he believed he could shew that the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, were entitled to a credit even for a greater sum.

In the first place the gentleman from Connecticut has not given credit for two items stated in the report to have been paid, and which were paid as follows: viz.

On account of debts due to foreign officers, dolls.		7,994 92
On account of certain parts of the domestic debt		14,996 84
On account of the difference in the price of exchange, Mr. Griswold calculating guild. 5,914,609 at 40 cents the guilder, making a difference of one cent the gilder, equal to dolls.		59,146
One bill of enchange drawn by a house in Baltimore, which Mr. N. said he knew had come back protested, and for which the indorsers had not repaid the money of the United States amounting to one hundred and twenty thousand guilders, which, even at par were equal to 48,000 dolls.		48,000
An unexpended balance in the hands of the cashiers of the banks at Philadelphia and Boston, which considering the large advances made might be fairly estimated at not less than dolls.		10,000
Making altogether, the sum of dolls.		140,107 82

Which the commissioners of the sinking fund are entitled to a credit for more than the gentleman from Connecticut is willing to allow them, and dols. 25,267 and 38 cents more than the supposed deficiency of dols. 114,840 and 44 cents, which has been dwelt on so triumphantly today.

From this view, which I have taken of the subject, as briefly as I could, I venture to indulge a hope that it will be seen that the commissioners of the sinking fund have applied not only the seven million three hundred thousand dollars agreeably to law but a considerably larger sum, and that no impression will be made even upon their greatest enemies, that they hold a single dollar unaccounted for, as the time of the house is, particularly at this period, extremely precious, I will not venture to trespass on it farther, but shall most cheerfully give my assent to the resolution, under the fullest conviction that every objection can be fully answered even during the present session of Congress, although it can continue but one day longer.

(To be Continued.)

From the BALANCE.

ON THE IMPOLICY OF A SPEEDY ADMISSION OF ALIENS TO A PARTICIPATION OF THE RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE.

No. IV.

THE serious apprehensions, expressed by Mr. Jefferson in, his Notes on Virginia, that "imported foreigners would bring with them the principles of the governments they leave, or if able to throw them off, it would be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness; and that they would infuse into our government their spirit, warp and bias its direction, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent, distracted mass;" these apprehensions, for the solid grounds of which he appealed to experience, have since yielded to an opposite system of politics. In his message to the Congress, December 8th, 1801, he says: "I cannot omit recommending a revision of the laws of naturalization.—Considering the ordinary chances of human life, a denial of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years, is a denial to a great proportion of those who ask it; and controuls a policy pursued from their first settlement, by many of these states, & still believed of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse to the unhappy fugitives from distress, that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum in this globe? The constitution, indeed wisely provided, that for admission to certain offices of important trust, a residence shall be required sufficient to develope character and design. *But might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen be safely communicated to every one manifesting a bona fide purpose of embarking his life and fortune, permanently with us?*"

I shall forbear making any comments on the striking inconsistency of these sentiments of Mr. Jefferson with those which he formerly avowed. I shall forbear to impeach his motives, or to urge the important circumstance, that he has seen fit to declare a radical change of opinion respecting the admission of aliens to the rights of suffrage, at a time when there was much more real danger from those people, than at any former periods; at a time, when, after "throwing off the principles of the governments they left, they had actually exchanged them for an unbounded licentiousness;" at a time too, when those licentious foreigners were to a man his declared admirers and partizans. Passing over these topics, let us proceed to weigh the recent sentiments of Mr. Jefferson in an even Balance. If they rest upon a solid foundation, they cannot be subverted or weakened by free and frequent discussions; while on the other hand, if they be ill-founded and fallacious, it is the duty of every intelligent friend of the country to expose their fallacy to the utmost of his power; especially as, coming from such high authority, they are received by multitudes of people with a seemingly implicit confidence, and have controuled and do controul the politics of our nation, in a very essential point.

It is provided in the federal constitution that no person shall be a representative in the congress, who shall not have been seven years a citizen of the United States; that no person, shall be a Senator who not have been nine years a citizen of the United States; and that no person except a natural born citizen of the U. States at the time of the adoption of the constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president.

Now according to Mr. Jefferson, barely manifesting a real purpose of embarking their lives and fortunes permanently with us, or of settling for life in this country, ought to be deemed sufficient to entitle imported foreigners of all descriptions to a participation of the rights of suffrage, and to every other privilege of citizens, except eligibility to the places of president and members of the senate and house of Representatives in Congress from which they are expressly barred by the constitution. This is bursting open to them the doors of public confidence as completely and widely as possible; unless for their accommodation the constitution itself should be altered; for surely it would require in many cases, neither fourteen, nor five, nor two years residence, to manifest a purpose of settling in this country—a residence of two or three weeks, with the help of certificates and vouchers, might give full satisfaction to the predominant party, on this point. And besides, it worthy of consideration, that, according to the rule of naturalization which our president has proposed, the very worst class of emigrants would be earlier entitled to the rights of citizenship, than the best; because there are none of them that can give such prompt and indubitable proof of "a *bona fide* purpose to embark their lives and fortunes permanently with us, as convicts and scappers from justice, who may well

...ce deemed so far from the harboring a lurking inclination to flee back whence they came, that they even "feel the halter drawn," whenever they think of their native country.

The ideas of Mr. Jefferson, on this subject have as yet been acceded to by congress, only in part: should they finally become the principle of the naturalization laws of this nation, it is easier to see that such a wild and distracted policy would accelerate the fatal period when the whole machine of our government will be torn in pieces. If in conformity to Mr. Jefferson's proposed plan, the political barrier or wall of partition between this and other nations shall be utterly broken down; if swarms of imported foreigners of all classes, descriptions and characters, on barely manifesting an intention to settle and live among us, should be admitted to an immediate participation of the rights of suffrage, and to the priviledge of being eligible to offices in the state governments and to any offices in the general government, except the places of president and members of the senate and house of representatives in congress; if this should be the state of things in this country, our nation would quickly become, in a superlative degree, "an heterogeneous, incoherent, distracted mass," and would bear a near resemblance to the confusion of Bable and to the horrible discords of tophet.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

NEW YORK, April 5.

Arrived ship Lovina, Johnson, Long Island, (Bahama); brigs Harriot, Adams, Surrinam; Ranger, Biffet, Liverpool; Hiram, Cullum, Jamaica; Rockland, King, Charleston; schrs. Hope, Halsey, Georgetown; Little Edward, Godbee, Charleston; sloops Washington, Jolly, Georgetown; William, Elliott, Portland; Sally, Farnum, Charleston.

Cleared, schr. Martha Washington, Farrell, Antigua.

Arrived since our last,

Brig Hiram, Cullum, from Montego Bay, (Jam.) Left there, brig Mary, Hall, to sail in 8 days; brig Eliza, Pindleton, in 22 days; ship Favorite, Mackie, and schr. Catherine, Alford, all for this port. At Falmouth, (Jam.) brigs Integrity, Crow, to sail in 20 days; Rover, Cooper; Mayflower, ——, in 21 days; and Jupiter, Graham, all for this port. March 17, off Cape Antonia, spoke brig Diamond, Smith, of New York, for New Orleans——at the same time, brig Blossom, Hathaway, of Boston from Falmouth for Norfolk. March 15th, lat. 24, long. 83, the Hiram carried away her foretopmast in a squall of wind from E. 23d, lat. 28, long. 30, 10, fell in with 4 sail of Spanish merchantmen and one man of war, from Havanna; could not learn where bound. 17th, lat. 30, long. 88, sprung the head of the mainmast, and the same night the head of the main top mast and top gallant mast, with all the sails and rigging, but fortunately saved them. Off the Hook, spoke sloop Polly, of Westfield, from Georgetown, for this port, had sprung her mast. Prices at Jamaica.—— Flour 9 to 12 dolls. pork 19 to 21, beef 6 to 7, lumber low.

Brig Ranger, Biffett, from Liverpool. Sailed in co. with ships Samuel Elam, Noble, for this port, and Columbine, for Boston. The Brothers, Hall to sail in two days; General Mercer, Moores, to sail 1st March; Ontario, Weeks; Ocean, Smith and a number of others for this port, to sail soon. March 24, lat. 45, 62, long. 34, 11, spoke ship Columbine, from Liverpool for Boston. 26, lat. 41, 19, spoke ship Brutus, from Charleston for Copenhagen.

Brig Pallas, Hazard from Alicant and Gibraltar, (mentioned in our last as being at quarantine.) Left at Gibraltar, John and Joseph, Stockett, for Baltimore in 15 days; Robert Dunker, waiting for convoy, and several others not recollected. Captain Bourne, late of the ship Cora, of this port is coming passenger in a ship for Philadelphia.

Brig Harriet, Adams of Newburyport, in 29 days from Surinam. Left there, on the 3d March, brigs Ranger, Summer, of Boston; Gorham, Macdonald, of Portland, master dead; John, Hudson, of Newburyport, R. I. Salisbury, Smart, of N. York; Brilliant, Lee, do. schooner Lydia, Andrews of Hudson; Eliza, Smith, of Connecticut; Topsham Beauty, Somes, of Gloucester; Charles, Waters, of Boston; Jefferson, Watkins, of Philadelphia and sloop Trial, Newcombe; just arrived from Boston.

Ship Lovina, Johnson, 16 days from Long Island (Bahama.) Left at New-Providence, Feb. 23d, brig Polly, Clark, of Boston, from Savannah for Jamaica, under repair; ——, Anderson, of Philadelphia, in distress, having sprung a leak on her voyage from St. Kitts, condemned as not sea worthy; ship Devonshire, Cornell, bound from Jamaica to Liverpool, put in distress, having sprung a leak, and being much out of repairs. Schooner ——, Jenkins, New-York, ran ashore in making, a port in Jamaica; being much damaged, she is condemned; part of the cargo saved. Schooner Henry, Wilson of Philadelphia is lost on Eluthera; part of the cargo saved. A schooner belonging to Philadelphia, bound from Charleston to Havanna, is lost on Call's Key. Left at Long Island, sch'r Washington, Smith, of this port, bound to the Cape; sloop Nancy, Congar, for New York, and sloop Rover for New York.

Schooner Hope, from Georgetown.—March 30. lat. 33, 40, long. 76, 30, spoke sloop Boston Terry, 84 days from the River La Plata, bound to this port in want of provisions and water, which cap. Haley supplied him with.

Captain Terry informed captain H. that he had been detained a long time by the Spanish government, and that a number of American vessels are still detained there.

Sch'r Littleton, Godbee, from Charleston. April 1, lat. 36, 14, long. 76, spoke ship Britannia, Miller, 36 days from Greenock for Georgetown, Maryland.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.

Extract of a letter from Aux Cayes, dated March 10, 1803.

In my last I gave you a sketch of what passed until then. Things have taken a much more unfavorable turn since that time; the brigands of the west having broken the *cordon*, penetrated to Arquin, which they burned after having massacreed all the sick in the hospital, and taking a circuitous rout by L'Azil, reached our quarter, and formed a junction with those with whom whe had already to contend. This obliged the different adjacent camps and parishes to retire into town, when they were immediately besieged. On Sunday last General La Plume made a sortie, but was obliged to retreat into town, with the loss of two or three killed, and several wounded. The loss of the brigands could not be ascertained; but I presume (having been present at the action) that it must have been much more considerable, altho' we were not victorious. This skirmish animated them considerably, and in the morning General La Plume received a summons to surrender in two hours, threatening, in case of refusal to storm the town, and put every soul to death. They were answered by two *coups de canon*, which dispersed them.

We were, however, attacked the next morning, *a la diare*, but they were routed with great slaughter, leaving between two and three hundred killed. A part of their wounded they carried off. In their flight they left nearly 300 muskets, which have been since found, and it is supposed that many more were lost, as we find them continually in the ditches and among the bushes, canes, &c. Our victory was so complete, that they raised the siege the next morning. This may however have been owing to another reason—the arrival of 800 troops at Tiberoon, under General Sarazin, of which I presume, they were apprized, at the time of attack, or at least soon after their defeat. The news reached us yesterday, and we expect them here to-morrow. General Rochambeau is daily expected with 4 or 5000 men. Should he arrive with such a reinforcement we shall be perfectly secure."

—

ARRETE,

Concerning the Foreigners established in the Colonies of Martinique and St. Lucie, 30th Pluviose, eleventh year.

Louis Thomas Villaret Joyeuse, Captain General of Martinique and St. Lucie, and Charles Henry Burtin, Counsellor of State, Colonial Prefect of the said Islands.

On examination of the letters patent of the month of October, 1727, and the treaty of Amiens between the French Republic and the United Kingdom of G. Britain;

In consequence of the just representations of the French merchants with regard to the liberty with which foreigners continue to trade at Martinique and St. Lucie, since the said islands have been restored to France:

Considering that the justice and interests of governments require that the trade of their respective colonial possessions should be exclusively reserved to the trade of the mother country.

That the same principle, acknowledged by all nations, and enforced by the laws of all commercial countries, has been lately sanctioned again by the last treaty of peace between France and England.

Considering that the authorities of those colonies have given to foreigners, by the facility left to them until this day to carry on trade, a sufficient proof of their wish to entertain and increase if possible, that harmony and friendly connection existing between their respective governments.

And lastly, considering that the losses and wants of all description, supported by the French trade during the war, makes it a duty for government to assist the restoration of the same by every possible means.

Art. I. Resolved, All dispositions of the letters patent of the month of Oct. 1727, and especially those of the title 6th concerning foreigners established in the colonies, which dispositions have not been since repealed by any subsequent laws, ordinances, regulations, or arretes, shall be fulfilled according to their form and tenor.

II. The delay granted to foreigners by the letters patent, to put an end to their commercial business is fixed to the first Messidor next (June 20, 1803, O. S.)

III. From that date to the first Messidor, all stores occupied by foreigners are to be ceded in preference, on even offers, to the merchants or captains of French vessels.

IV. All contracts, notes of hand, transactions or bonds made after the date of the first Messidor next, with foreigners, concerning operations of commerce or trade either on their account or as attorney even of French houses of trade shall be void, and shall not be capable of binding the parties unless it be for final settlements of business or of commercial partnership.

All public officers are forbidden to make out, sign, or even receive such instruments of writing, from the above date, under penalty of six thousand livers, and of being superceded of their functions during three years.

V. All French merchants and traders in Martinique or St. Lucie who may have clerks, partners, agents, factors, or other foreign persons concerned in their commercial business, or who interfere therein, either directly or indirectly, are ordered to dissolve all connections of the kind that may exist with them, between this and the first of Messidor next (20th June, 1803) underpain against the merchants and traders of a fine of six thousand livers: and against the foreigners of being sent off the colony.

One half of the fines determined shall be given to the persons who will give notice of the offenders against the preceding disposion.

VI. Foreigners owning landed proverty, or houses, stores or any establishments whatsoever, other than commercial property, are allowed to enjoy freely and to regulate, administer and govern the same, either by their own hands or by others on their account; and to continue to reside in these colonies under the same privilege and protection that the laws and government allow to such French citizens as are proprietors and cultivators.

VII. Such of the said foreigners whose intention will not be to reside in the said colonies, will, under the same protection, enjoy the facility granted to them by the 20th article of the treaty of Amiens.

VIII. The execution of the present Arrete is intrusted to the inspection of all functionaries and citizens invested with a public authority. The offiences against the regulations it contains shall be prosecuted through the Commissaries of government near the Tribunals.

The same shall be translated, printed, published, posted up and enregistered at the Register's Office of the persecture.

A copy shall be sent to the Grand Judge to be entered by his instructions on the Registers of the tribunals of Martinique and St. Lucie.

Given at Martinique the 30th Pluviose, eleventh year of the French Republic.

(Signed)

VILLARET JOYEUSE BERTIN.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, APRIL 11.

Arrived at Boston, on Wednesday the 30th ult. the brig Dolphin, capt. Tyler, in 35 days from Gibraltar. He communicates the following intelligence—that no news of the declaration of war between France and Algiers had reached Gibraltar when he sailed; that the Spanish government was still inimical to the American commerce; that he was one of the number which had been ordered from the port of Cadiz, without any just reasons assigned; and that the American frigate Adams was laying at Gibraltar, having experienced no other damage in the severe gales of January, but the loss of a cable and anchor.

—

Extract of a private letter from Paris, February 12.

"It is scarcely possible to furnish you with news or entertainment in the present state of this capital. The mortality by which it is desolated may be said almost to exceed the bounds of credibility. Within the last ten days I have been assured from an official quarter, the number of interments has amounted to 400 per diem on the average, or 4000 in the whole of that term. Several persons distinguished for their birth or their characters are upon this funeral list, St. Lambert, who was distinguished by the title of Thomson of France; Casi, the poet, the author of *Gli Animali Parlanti*; Laharp, who here stood high in the political world, and who formerly read lectures in London on the Belles Letters; Lalande the celebrated astronomer; and the Abbe Delille, a poet of resplendent merit, have already dropt into the tomb, or are given over by their physicians within that short period. Every family is in mourning, and there is scarcely one individual in ten who has not been in some degree attacked. What is extremely singular is that the strangers in Paris have almost wholly escaped this desperate contagion!

"In the midst of this calamitous scene, the characteristic *gaiety* or rather the *insensibility* of the lower order of the Parisians, has not failed to develope itself as usual. They have given to the disorder the title of *La Gripe*; it has under this title been made 'the sad burthen of a merry song!' The ballad singers have their audiences in every street, and it is no uncommon thing to see, 'whilst frequent horses black; en all the way,' the mob divide itself, in order to suffer the melancholy procession to pass, and again to form themselves *en groupe*, to hear the *mauvaises plaisantaries* of their favourite ballads! Even those of a higher order partake in some degree of this spirit and temper. I was speaking but yesterday to a Parisian of some distinction on this subject, and remarked with some surprise, that foreigners had so singularly escaped from the distemper. His answer was curious—'*La Revolution, dis-toi-il nous a rendu Egoistes que nous gardons pour nous, insqu' a La Gripe'.*——"The Revolution, Sir, has rendered us so selfish, that we keep every thing to ourselves, even La Grippe."

—

LOTTERY, No. I.

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, (New York.)

42d day's drawing.

5268, 12846, 200 dolls.
14095, 27861, 29709 100 dolls.
12462, 23614 24196, 27653 50 dolls.
6050, 6418 12254 17281, 19398,
19497, 24513 24154, 20 dolls.
150 of 10 dolls.

44th day's drawing.

15830, 200 dolls.
7154, 8400, 8493, 100 dolls.
13687, 26743, 20552, 50 dolls.
4129, 6295, 6761, 10010, 16055,
16783, 16626, 18226, 22390, 23972,
23231 20 dolls.
Gain this day 1110 dols.

45th day's drawing.

22738, first drawn number, 2000 dols.
11228, 200 dolls.
7648, 16686 100 dols.
12024, 26371, 50 dolls.
3692, 8488, 1051, 11262, 11672,
13804, 18395, 20 dolls.
160 prizes of 10 dolls.

Hugh Smith

HAS REMOVED his Store to the new Brick Warehouse, on King street, nearly opposite to Mr. Cuthbert Powell.

April 11, 2081

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

—

Dr HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

—

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

—

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalelled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluor albus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could rehair a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

—

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wyth county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second-Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Forgerson, esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County;

HAMILTON's
WORM DESTROYING LOZENG

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders, they are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion. *Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.*

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of sprits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

—

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

—

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to al appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quit repeled with very small living animals. No tone of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-acne, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines, Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

—

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

—

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

—

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

—

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

—

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

—

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

—

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

—

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

—

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound o cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

—

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Green, how, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw-Leesburg.*

Just received and for Sale by the subscriber, a quantity of

Nova-Scotia Grindstones,
of best grist and quality.

Also,

A few boxes N. Scotia smoked HERRINGS.

Wm. HODGSON.

April 2. d

Just received, and for Sale,

By Robert and John Gray,

[*Price 25 Cents*]

Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.

A SERMON.

By ALEX. M'LEOD, A. M. Pastor of the reformed Congregation, in the City of New-York.

Public Vendue.

Will be sold at public auction on Saturday, 16th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

The SCHOONER

MARY,

as she now lies at Hunter's ship yard, together with all her materials which may been seen on application to the subscriber.

The terms of sale will be approved paper at six months.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 7.

For Sale,

ONE half of the valuable tracts of LAND, in Stafford county, called *Bell Plains* and *Hickory Bottom*, late the property and residence of George Lee Waugh, deceased. Upon the land are an excellent dwelling house, with four rooms on each floor, and passage; a large barn, kitchen, dairy, and smoke house: bounded on one side by Potomac creek, where is an excellent fishery, and abundance of wild fowl in the season. This land will be sold altogether or in lots, as may best suit the purchasers. Any person desirous of viewing it, will be shewn Bell Plains, by applying to Mr. Cary Seldon who lives convenient, and the Hickory Bottom tract by Mr. John Sweetman, who can also shew all the lines.

If this land is not disposed of by private sale, it will be set up to the highest bidder, at Mr. Estes's tavern in Fredericksburg, on Friday the 6th day of May next, where a plat will be shewn to those who wish to purchase.

Two thirds of the purchase money must be paid down. Twelve months credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date. For other particulars apply to the subscriber, who is authorised by the Devisees to bargain for the same.

Gawin Corbin Turberville.

King George County, Dogg, April 5. 1803. } dds

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have for Sale,

50 boxes Segars,
2 bales Muslins,
6 pipes old Madera Wine,
5 dress's Threads,
100 pieces Bandanoes,
10 bales Cotton,
1 trunk low pric'd Callicoes,
2 butts French Brandy,
50 boxes Soap and Candles,
4 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
50 kegs Tobacco (James river)
20 bls. Beef and Pork,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 tons Swedish Iron,
20 boxes Chocolate,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
100 do. Writing do.
French and Nova Scotia Plaister,
Lisbon and Turk's Island Salt.

A large quantity of Bran to be sold very cheap, if taken away soon.

☞ They are giving Cash for Wheat, Flour, Corn, Rye and Tobacco,

April 2. d

Now Landing,

At Hepburn and Dundas's Wharf, from on board the ship Wells, from Bremen, an assortment of

German Oznaburgs, German & Swedish Barr Iron,

From ¾ to 2 inches square, and from 1½ to 2 ¼ inches broad and ¼ to ½ inch thick, which will be sold low for cash or a short credit, by

LEWIS DEBLOIS,

Who has also for sale,

Russia and American made Cordage, Sherry Wine, and East India Sugar, in barrels.

April 4. d1ot

JOSIAH FAXON, & Co.

Have just received,

A cargo of fresh R. Island Lime.——*Also,*

A few boxes best Havanna SEGARS.

N. B. They have a quantity of Slacked Lime by the bushel or in casks, which they will sell very low for cash.

April 5. 6t

Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.

AND

VOL. III.]

Public Ven

On FRIDA

At 10 o'clock, will be sol

Store,

Rum in hogsheads

French Brandy in pipes,

Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Bra

Sugar in hhds. tierces a

Coffee in tierces and bag

Chocolate

White and brown Soap

Mould and dip'd Candl

Raisins in kegs, boxes a

Figs in kegs and frails,

Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY

Among which

Cloths, Coatings

Kerseymeres, Duffils,

Plains and Kerseys,

Negro Cottons, Serge

Elasticks, blue Frieze

Calimancoes and Russ

Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicoes

Irish Linens, Silesia d

Platillas,

Osnaburgs and Tickl

Muslins and Muslin H

India Muslins and Ta

Bandanna Handkerchi

Silk Stockings,

Coloured Threads, Ha

Plated Candlesticks,

And sundry other

P. G. MARS

April 11.

Sales by Auc

On WEDNESD

At 10 o'clock, will be sold

Store, the corner of Ki

streets.

Rum in hhds. and

Whiskey in barrels,

Apple Brandy in barrel

Gin in casks,

Wine in pipes and quatt

Molasses in hhds.

Sugar in hhds. and barr

White and brown Soap

Coffee in casks and bags

Raisins in kegs and box

Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY

—AMONG WHICH

Broad Cloths,	Irish
Cassimeres,	Cali
Kerseys,	Thr
Coatings,	Chin
Halfthicks,	Bedt
Fearnaught,	Ozn
Blankets,	Sewa
Planes,	Musl
Negro Cottons,	H
Worsted and other Stockings,	India
	&

THOS. PATTEN,

April 9.

Notice.

All persons having gainst the estate of *William* Round-Hill, deceased, are bring them forward for ad payment; and all those ind estate, are respectfully called immediate payment to the being their anxious wish to accounts, and settle with th soon as possible.

CHARLES LITTLE,
GEO. TRIPLETT,

March 1.

Just Received and for Sweet Oranges, Lemo and Cocoa Nuts,

A few boxes of excelle na SEGARS.

March 18. J.